

# THE UNION.

J. H. MERRILL, Editor.

The Liberty of the People—the Sovereignty of the States—and the perpetuity of the Union—these constitute the mission of the American Democracy.—WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

**SHEPARD F. NORRIS,**  
OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.

For Board of Public Works,

**ALEXANDER P. MILLER,**  
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Episcopal service at the Hopewell Church next Sabbath, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

We intend to print a large number of Road Receipts this week, for the use of Supervisors. They will be well printed, and on excellent paper. Orders respectfully solicited.

We call attention to the letter of Dr. Young in another column. We have another from him which will appear in our next. These letters, in connection with the letter from him which we published several weeks ago, contain much important information, and we hope they will be carefully read by our readers. The Doctor will accept our thanks.

## MAY DAY.

Our thanks are due to the pupils of the Primary, Secondary and Grammar Departments of our Union School, for three very beautiful and good cakes. From the many attentions bestowed upon us by May Day parties, we have no hesitation in saying that we are in favor of them even more frequently.

## THE NEW PAPER.

Reader, we have been much disappointed in receiving our new materials. We confidently expect to receive them the last of this week, as we are advised of their shipment. It is our present intention not to issue any paper on our regular day next week, and perhaps not at all. Should there be any news of importance, we will issue an extra. This course is necessary on our part, from the fact that it requires an extra amount of labor to set up a new press and other work incident to coming out in a new dress. We ask this from our readers one week only; after which things will go on regularly, as heretofore.

## THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.

We learn, verbally, from a gentleman just from Mansfield, that the Nebraska Bill has passed by a vote of 113 to 100. Two-thirds of the Ohio Delegation voted against the Bill. And for so doing they will be unanimously supported for re-election by their constituents; and those who voted for the Bill—mark what we say—will never see the Halls of Congress after their regular term expires. Now, since a Democratic Congress has repudiated the Baltimore Platform, we confess that we do not know what "the Abolitionists, or others," will further do. What plank of that Platform is to be next torn up, we are not now advised. The end is not yet.

## THE TAX LAW AND AUDITOR MORGAN.

Prefacing our remarks upon this subject with the statement that in our opinion the present tax law is wrong in a few important particulars, we wish to direct the attention of the public to the fact that the Legislature, not Auditor Morgan, are to blame for the present unjust tax law. The Auditor of State does not create any law; he is bound by his oath to take it as he finds it, and believes it ought to be construed. His opinion, *per se*, is worth nothing, but as an officer we acknowledge it to be his duty to his own conscience as well as his friends, to act honestly and according to his best judgment, from the light before him. We have known Mr. Morgan many years; we know him as *all who know him*, to be an honest and true man. His character has no just blemish; his life and character are beyond all reproach. We acknowledge that the present rates of taxation are onerous to the mass of the people, but the remedy is in the hands of the law-makers, the Legislature. Upon no class of tax-payers do the inequalities of the present tax law fall with heavier weight than our humble self. Situated as we are, we are made to pay tax upon what we own—which is considerable—and upon what we have coming to us, and yet we have nothing tangible that we can really call our own. Upon all such as ourselves, the burdens of taxation are very heavy, yet it has never occurred to our mind to censure Mr. Morgan. We know he is compelled to take the law as he finds it, not as he or any one else might desire it. He is sworn officer, bound to do his duty as his judgment dictates; should he deviate from this he would be unworthy of the confidence of honest men. No intelligent man in this country can or should censure Mr. Morgan. But there are politicians in this State who have sworn in their hearts that Mr. Morgan shall be slaughtered. And why? Merely because he was never the supplier of the money-changers—a class as corrupt as those whom the Lord kicked out

of his Temple. The tax law is not the real cause of their opposition to Mr. Morgan. Much of it arises out of a personal feeling of vindictiveness, because of his incorruptible integrity as a public officer. The moneyed class are all arrayed against him. The reason is clear. They will not sustain any man who will not allow himself to be made a tool of. It is needless to say that Mr. Morgan is not such a man, much less such an officer. Politicians who are anxious for his place, but who will never acquire his position as an honest public officer, think the present a very propitious time to injure him for re-election. But we have faith in the people of Ohio, and hope that the "sober second thought" will bring the public mind to the proper place.

The Ohio Statesman, whose course and conduct towards Democracy men and measures in thoroughly anti-Democratic, and whose personal as well as political hostility to Mr. Morgan is known throughout the State, fully sustains the course the Auditor has pursued. We make the following extract from an article in that paper on this subject:

"The law is dispensed with *ad initio*, by virtue of its unconstitutionality. The court by its action declared that it never had any force, for the constitution is paramount. This talk of dispensing, is all sham. The Auditor could not act otherwise than he has acted, without dispensing with his oath of fealty to the constitution—without dispensing with his knowledge of legal decisions—without dispensing with his common sense."

The Supreme Court of the State think the 10th and 11th sections at variance with the provisions of the Constitution. Mr. Morgan has done nothing but faithfully and honestly carry out the spirit of the law as he understands it. If it is unconstitutional, and so held, the Legislature are at fault in not taking some action to relieve the tax payers of the State. We do not think Mr. Morgan's province to say that the 10th and 11th sections are unconstitutional, when the Supreme Court hold otherwise. The Legislature should have spent some of their waste time in doing what they were sent there to do, namely, to attend to the interests of the people. Can any rational man suppose Mr. Morgan would be guilty of willfully placing a wrong construction on a law, which he is sworn to honestly and faithfully execute? We know full well that there are those who do not like Mr. Morgan, and will take the present opportunity to injure him. Lay the censure at the right door, and we are content. We must not be understood as defending the present tax law in any particular, for the injustice of the law falls with a heavy hand upon ourselves; we simply wish the censure to be placed where it belongs.

## FOREIGN BANK BILLS.

It would be well for every person who deals in and with money, to remember that there was an act passed by the last Legislature, to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than \$10, which is to take effect the first day of October next. Any person, corporation or public officer, that shall pass a foreign bank note of a less denomination than \$10 after that time, will be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for every such violation. The benefits resulting from such a law will be to drive from our State a large share of foreign bank paper, and give us money issued in our own State. Every person knows that a large proportion of our paper circulation is from foreign States. The money now in circulation in this State, is made up of the paper currency of Indiana, New York, and a few of the New England States. We know nothing of them, whether they are good or bad. The Indiana money is regarded as a swindle. Any quantity of Banks are started in that State, by capitalists living out of the State. As an instance, we know there is Indiana money circulating in this country that was issued and signed in the City of Cleveland. There is nothing in Indiana but the Cashier, who is irresponsible. There are notes in circulation purporting to come from certain towns, that no person has ever heard of before. They are not on the Map, and in fact have no existence except on the face of the notes.

This is the circulating medium our Ohio Bankers promised, when they asked for the present Banking law. Instead of having Ohio money, we are cursed with all manner of trash. Many think it strange that we have no more of our own currency in circulation at home; but it is not strange when we know the fact, that our money is packed up by Bankers, sent of and exchanged for this wild cat money. We hope the law will be fully and stringently enforced, so that we may not be fleeced too much by foreign Banks. We expect to be swindled a little by our own Banks, but we prefer to pick our company in such matters.

## ILLEGAL.

There is an American citizen, born in this country, unjustly and illegally imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary, and will probably continue there because it is a child not even old enough to take advantage of the "baby act." We move the reference of this subject to the Deputies around the Penitentiary.

See card of ROBERT REED, Esq., in another column. He will doubtless do full justice to the interests of his clients.

## OUR RAIL ROAD.

The work on the Franklin and Warren Rail Road between this point and Crestline is progressing rapidly, and the company seem determined to redeem their promise of having it ready for the cars between these points by the 1st of April next. We are gratified to learn that the grading has been commenced along the line from Dayton to Marion and Crestline, and from Ashland eastwardly to Akron, Franklin, Ravenna and Warren. The activity manifested by the managers of this enterprise shows an ardent desire on their part, of bringing it to an early completion. We understand it is in contemplation to change the name of the company to "The New York and Great Western Railway," a name much more comprehensive than its present one, and more in keeping with the object in view. "The Atlantic and Great Western" would be equally as good, because it will connect the ports of the Atlantic, with the cities of the Great West. When completed it will be the connecting link between Indiana and Pennsylvania, making a continuous road from St. Louis to Philadelphia, New York and Boston—shorter by over a hundred miles than any other route. The following summary of the intervening distances from Cincinnati to New York, will show better than can be seen in any other way, the saving of space between these two points.

Cincinnati to Dayton,	55 miles.
Dayton to Crestline,	106 "
Crestline to the State Line,	134 "
State Line to Ridgeway,	120 "
Ridgeway to Williamsport,	124 "
Williamsport to N. Y. city	236 "

Total,

775 miles.

This distance can be run in twenty hours. Arrangements for the continuance though Pennsylvania have been completed, so that the road will connect at the State Line in Trumbull county with the Venango Railroad, to Ridgeway, thence by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to Williamsport, thence by the Catawissa and New Jersey Central Railroad to New York City. Six millions of stock have been subscribed to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, which will insure its early completion, and all the stock has been taken that is required, to build the Venango Railroad. In the recent report of these companies, they refer to the Franklin and Warren Railroad as the legitimate continuation of their roads westward, and look to a connection with it in exclusion of all other roads.

We learn from the agent of the company that the subscribers of stock are with but very few exceptions, paying up their installments as they are called on. "This is as it should be in order to keep the work moving, it is also highly probable that a million of stock will be subscribed in New York and Philadelphia. The President, M. KENT Esq., Dr. I. EARL, Director, and HENRY DOOLITTLE Esq., the Contractor, will leave for these cities in a few days for the purpose of making arrangements for stock subscriptions.

## NOTICES.

ACTON.—H. MATHEWS, the imitable Yankee Auctioneer, is in town with an endless stock of Yankee notions. Give him a call, ye lovers of fun and good bargains. He can be found in GRAHAM'S old block.

MELISS CAMPBELL has just received a new style of fine Hats, for Summer. Men of taste wear none but CAMPBELL'S Hats. This style is a proper place to mention that we have one of the aforesaid Hats.

## J. J. PARKER'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

—MR. GEORGE JOHNSTON, who manufactures these celebrated machines in this place, has just finished, ready for sale, a large number of them. Every farmer should have one. It certainly is worth double the price asked for them by Mr. JOHNSTON. No farmer who will take the trouble to examine one, will be without it.

SKILLING & BURNS.—Last week we noticed the fact that this firm had just received a large stock of new goods, of every description. They particularly desire that every person should know that they have a large supply of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. All they ask is an examination of their stock. Their Boots and Shoes, we are advised, will certainly be sold low for cash.

## JOHN DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Many of the Democrats of this country, if not all, will be glad to learn that this gentleman has returned from California, where he has been working in the mines for the past four years. Mr. DOUGHERTY has been well and favorably known in times gone by as a faithful, orthodox Democrat, and was distinguished for his unflinching devotion to Democratic principles. His return was warmly welcomed by his numerous friends throughout the country. We are glad to learn from him that he sustains Democratic Platforms and principles, to which our party have pledged themselves.

GEN. CARY, the temperance lecturer, who aspires to lead the temperance party in politics, is out-fitted against the temperance law of the last session. It was voted for by every man elected on the Maine law issue in the Senate, and by all save one in the House. The General, doubtless, fears that his vocation as a temperance lecturer will be lost, if the law should prove acceptable.

## LETTERS FROM THE WEST.—No. 3.

KNOXVILLE, MARION COUNTY, IA., April 23, 1854.

EDITOR OHO UNION:—You have probably come to the conclusion long since, that I have forgotten the promise made in my first letter; but circumstances have prevented its earlier fulfillment.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my statements in regard to this country are not intended to apply to the whole State, but only to about fourteen counties in this region of the State.

**Surface of the Country.**—You will find as many kinds of surface here as in your part of Ohio. Near the Mississippi River as a general thing the Prairie is level—rather too level for early farming, unless the season is a dry one—and well calculated for grazing. Timber lands are generally very hilly so far as I have observed, except in the bottom lands bordering on the River and creeks. In the counties back from the large streams the Prairie is rolling. We have also the heavy, high, rolling Prairie, which are considered the best for grain raising. Many people suppose all Prairie to be level, or nearly so; this, however, is a mistake, as I have seen as high and steep hills of Prairie, as say in the north part of Ashland county. As a general thing, the land is well calculated for farming. We have also another description of Prairie—rough and smooth. The rough part is covered with Hazel bushes called "Hazel Rough," intermixed with Plum and Crab trees and Black berry briars, some of them being quite large, sometimes covering several acres. The smooth is covered with grass, (some times mown for Hay) and flowers as beautiful as the eye ever beheld, but as I am not writing a fancy sketch, I shall forbear a description of them. We have also dry land and sloughs, and some little wet lands around them.

**The Soil.**—Soil here is excellent, the best I have ever seen. The soil in the creek bottoms is a little deeper than that of the uplands. It varies from six to six feet in depth, and is a heavy black loam intermixed slightly with sand, of rather a limestone make. It is very easily worked, is often dried out in the spring, and can be worked very soon after a rain. All kinds of vegetation grows more rapidly here than in any country in which I have ever lived.

**The Timber.**—Scattered over the whole face of the Prairie lands are small groves of Timber, or "Islands" as they are called by the old settlers. These groves sometimes cover forty and fifty acres. Our Timber is composed of Hickory, Basswood, black and white Walnut, Cottonwood, (some of them very large,) Elm, White Maple, and the different varieties of Oak on the uplands. The Timber here is much shorter than in Ohio.

**Water and Water Privileges.**—Iowa is well supplied with water and water privileges. Springs are scattered all over the Prairie; some of them very good, but as they generally rise in the sloughs we do not consider them as healthy as wells. We have as good well water as can be found in any country. Our creeks afford as good water privileges as could be desired, and as soon as Shark water navigation is completed on the Des Moines River, we shall have as good water privileges as any other State. Des Moines River runs through Marion county, and will be an excellent means for conveying to market the heavier kinds of produce.

**Rail Roads.**—The railroad spirit is just beginning to wake up here. There are a great many projects on foot. We have fair prospects of getting two through this county; the Keokuk and Port Des Moines Road, and the Fort Wayne and Platt River Air-Line Road. Thus you see we have a fair prospect of getting our surplus produce to market, and such articles as we need in return, at cheap rates.

In my next I shall give you an account of the crops, stock, mineral resources of the State, morals of the people, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours,

WM. B. YOUNG.

## Col. Fremont's Party and its Sufferings.

A Mormon, named SMITH, wrote to the *Desert News*, from Parowen, that on the 7th February, Col. FREMONT and his party reached that place. He says:

"They reported that they had eaten twenty-seven broken-down animals; that when a horse or mule could go no farther, it was killed and divided out, giving one-half to the Delaware; and the other to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots for. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned, and carried along by the men for luncheon. The entrails were shaken and then made into soup together with the feet and eyes, thus using up the whole mule. They stated they had traveled 45 days living on this kind of fare."

"Altogether Colonel Fremont was considered by the people an enemy to the saints and had no money, he was kindly treated and supplied of credit with provisions to pursue his journey, and went on his way rejoicing on the 20th of February."

FREMONT has since that reached the Pacific, and reported all of his party safe.

**A CALIFORNIA LAW CASE.**—One night, for used another upon a disputed account, the parties met, a judiciary assembled, and was ready for the trial. At the suggestion of the Judge, the parties agreed to decide it by a horse race, and actually do so; the jury acted as judges, the counsel beat their feet on their respective clients; the Judge held their stakes and the winner by previous agreement, treated the crowd!

## (For the Ohio Union.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASHLAND MATERNAL ASSOCIATION.

Feeling a deep sense of the maternal responsibility, and a desire to promote a more general interest among mothers, it was deemed expedient that an effort be made to secure a mutual interchange of feeling and sentiment relative to the well-being of their children, being thereby mutually instructed and benefited.

Accordingly a few ladies convened at the Presbyterian Church, April 6, 1853, and organized themselves into an association called the "Ashland Maternal Association." A Constitution was presented and adopted, and officers, consisting of a President, Vice President and Secretary, were elected. Subsequently the meetings were conducted by devotional exercises, appropriate conversation, and a proper selection of reading. These meetings were appointed the first Saturday of each month, and once in three months the children were present for the purpose of being instructed by their Pastor. They have all proven interesting and profitable.

Our society in its infancy has not received that encouragement from mothers which is ardently desired, and when we consider the vast importance that results from the first ten years of life, and that this alone has the more immediate teaching, moulding and framing of the future character of her offspring and the destiny of mankind, it is surprising strange that she should so little realize the great responsibility of her station. From her more particularly does the child receive those principles that guide and govern him through life, which prepare him either to enjoy the bliss of heaven in the presence of God, or to endure banishment to despair through the ceaseless ages of eternity. When we think of this, well might we shrink from the charge, were it not for the precious promises given in God's holy word, and the strength we receive from Him who is powerful and willing to help us in our weakness. If, then, we go to that fountain, may we perform our duties with delight, knowing that he can make us the honored instruments of his glory in the conversion of our children. If, then, this be the reward of our tears, our prayers and our indefatigable toil, are we not more than sufficiently compensated?

During the year that is past, our association has been called to mourn the loss of an esteemed Vice President, Mrs. MARY G. WOODRUP, and also her daughter MARY. By this dispensation of Providence we are admonished that our time here is short, and we should be diligent ere the "night cometh when no man can work," and that we also should be prepared, when the messenger comes to us, then may we rest from our labors with joy to receive the plaudit, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Although our number is small, we have been permitted to give two of our children to the church, and trust, ere the close of another year, many others may be added. Oh, may we more fully realize the great importance of our stations as mothers, and become more actively zealous for the salvation and future usefulness of our children. Then may we ask a blessing from the Lord, confident that he will delight to hear and strengthen us, and crown our labors with success.

Mrs. P. RISSE, Secretary.

## The Collier Case.

The Collier case, with which our readers are already familiar, has been for some time before the United States Circuit Court of New York. It has been disposed of as follows, according to the *New York Tribune* of the 6th:

**The United States versus James Collier.** To recover of the late Collector at San Francisco a large sum alleged to be due to the Government, already referred to. The Court considers that most of the items in dispute, (such as whether the Collector is entitled to commissions on certain seizures, and whether he should be allowed a sum said to have been stolen from the Deputy Collector at Monterey, &c., &c.) are questions of law. The jury rendered a verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court as to what sums are allowable to the parties respectively, and to give judgment for plaintiff or defendant on the various items, as the decision at law may warrant.

**An Ohio Farmer in Illinois.**—The last Chicago Democrat has the following: Mr. Sullivan, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently purchased 80,000 acres of land in this State. He has selected 32,000 acres—50 sections—of about a township and a half, in a body, situated in "Champaign County, for a farm, which he intends to cultivate. He proposes to fence it off into sections by hedging it with Olage Orange—twenty bushels of the seed of which he has on hand for this purpose. Another gentleman from Zanesville, Ohio, has recently purchased 100,000 acres in different parts of this State.—There is, just now, a great demand for Illinois lands.

**WASHINGTON, May 17, 1854.** A tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, broke over this city between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, during which a lady residing in the First Ward was killed.

## HARTFORD, May 18.

The House has balloted three times for W. S. Senator for the short term, but effected no choice. Some of the Whigs refuse to ratify the bargain by which Foster (Abolition) the short one.

## Great Excitement at Washington.

## REMARKABLE SPEECH FROM COL. BENTON!

## NIGHT SESSIONS CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

After Mr. Knox, Mr. Benton arose and commented on Seward's (of Georgia) speech. Said he:

Sir, the whole of Kansas is adapted to slave labor, to the great staples, hemp and tobacco, and that within two hours ride there is a larger slaveholder than Rome ever saw. In my opinion there is a great movement pending. I am not, however, in the confidence of any body, and therefore must grope my way in the twilight for the purpose of guessing. I look to contemporaneous events. Sir, I find about the time this bill was introduced, that Mr. Gadsden went to Mexico as American Minister.—What are State secrets here, looked up, are street talk in Mexico. It is reported that Mr. Gadsden offered \$50,000,000 for a broadside of Mexican territory, enough to make five or six great States.

This failed, but he has gone back.—Santa Anna is pinched at present and Gadsden may have better luck this time. Supposing this territory acquired, Slavery will rush in, and then we will have the principle of non-intervention, and then the cry will be to Congress, "Hands off!" I have to say this scheme is no stranger to me; it was an old acquaintance; I knew it in '40 and '43.

It is reported that Mr. Soule has been authorized to offer \$250,000,000 for Cuba and he cannot get it to kick up a fuss. I saw the two branches to this scheme, there may be others with which I am not as yet acquainted; but I have enough to start on at present.

FRIDAY, May 20.

At midnight the House took a recess till nine this morning. Harlan of Ohio opposed the bill. Stuart of the same State, sought to get the floor, he failed; consent was given, that he might publish his speech. Stanton of Tenn., defended the bill, as did Christian, both of whom declared the Missouri Compromise repugnant like all other laws, and wished that it should be repealed. This was true, Republican doctrine—Penn and Witt took the same view, Goodrich replied: Christian answered him.

Noon came. The hour for closing debate arrived. All who had not succeeded in getting the floor were allowed to publish their speeches. Richardson then rose, and made the closing speech. He feared not the verdict of the people; that would be for the principles of the bill. If gentlemen wanted a political fight upon them, they should have it, to their hearts content.—Let the friends of the bill stick together, neither asking nor giving quarter—if they will do that, they will attract the admiration of foes, and the confidence of friends. If they are to fail, if through foul play we shall fall, let us fall and fall like men. Vote down all amendments. Our opponents mean to fight to the bitter end; we must stand by our guns. If we do that, we shall triumph.

Richardson then moved that the committee rise. Ayes 63, noes 99.

The Clerk then read the first section of the bill. Edgerton, of Ohio, then moved amendment substituting the bill originally passed by the House, simply organizing the territory of Nebraska. That said he had caused no excitement; had awakened no sectional feeling; proposed no repeal of the Missouri Compromise; containing nothing of the doctrine of non-intervention, or intervention. It was a simple bill for a practical end.

Craig of Virginia resisted. He proposed the Senate bill—it was the one needed the very one.

Edgerton's amendment rejected. Giddings moved to strike out from House bill the provision, that when admitted as a State, or States, the said territory or any portion thereof, may be received with or without slavery. Who shall bind the Congress of the future? By what right do we attempt to legislate for those who are to come after us? I will resist the theory and oppose its adoption, said he.

Clingman opposed the amendment.—We want the bill, and the principles of the bill. Amendment rejected, yeas 53.

Halley moved as an amendment, that the territory should not be organized in 1854. It was useless to act upon this matter now; members will think so ere long. Rejected, yeas 27.

Peckham, of New York, moved an amendment to have only one territorial government. I understand the game. I see that the advice of Richardson is followed—every amendment is voted down. I offer mine in good faith. And I say, that the principle acted upon by the majority, is bad all through—despotic, and sure to end in despotism.

Wright, Pa., opposed. Nebraska is a big territory; too large for one State.

Amendment voted down. Ayes 83—noes 100.

Mace, of Indiana, offered an amendment that the territorial legislator should have the power to admit or exclude slavery at any time by law. I want to expose the humbug about popular sovereignty. Give the people the right to determine this question. English, of Indiana—Will you vote for the Bill if your amendment is adopted? Mace—I will.

English—Then I'll vote for it.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 75, noes 94.

Parker, of Indiana, offered an amendment in regard to boundaries with a view to encourage free labor emigration, native and foreign, so as to exclude slavery.

Rejected—ayes 66, noes 85.

Hagler offered an amendment, that the bill shall not go into effect until Indian title to the Territories is extinguished.—I do this earnestly. I would protect the red man.

Rejected—ayes 63, noes 84.

## Fuller—I move the following amendment:

That the Legislature shall have power to admit or exclude slavery as to them may seem proper. I do so as a national democrat. I want to vote for the bill; I cannot as it now strikes me. I beg my friends of the South to meet me in the spirit of kindness. I ask those who had stood by me in the thirty-first Congress to yield something—a little—a very little—to Northern feeling. I claim it as a matter of right and as a matter of justice.

If they do not reject—I must Riddle—I am on. The bill is all right. Amendment rejected. Elliott, of Mass., offered that territories shall be admitted without slavery. Rejected—ayes 75, noes 94. Campbell, of Ohio—I offer the Wilmot Proviso as an amendment. You have raised a spirit you cannot lay. It is all on fire, and it will float this principle on all its banners. Strike down with reckless hand the compact of our fathers, arise from the statute with impious pen the Missouri Compromise, and the Wilmot Proviso will be the law of the land.

Peckton, of Kentucky, merely said—I oppose the amendment.

Ayes 60. Noes not counted.

Here Richardson rose, it being 3 o'clock, and moved that the House adjourn, which it did.

## Prospects of the Wool Markets.

S. B. Rockwell, of Vermont, who has been travelling of late years, extensively in the west and elsewhere in the sheep interest, gives his impressions of wool and wool buyers in the *Wool Grower*, from which we make the following extracts:

"Last year they managed their game in this wise. As early as February, they foresaw a rise in American wools, and ere the first of March, they stole the march of them, and bought up his wools a low figure—then returned east, and counted their spoils. This year the scene must be changed, and different actors introduced into the play. The stag is broad, and the tragedy an earnest one, and full of thrilling interest to the parties. As this farce will occupy some two months it is high time to commence. Accordingly the curtains are drawn, and Mr. 'Say So' appears as the principal actor in the first scene. He is an experienced actor, and is already winning golden opinions from the eager crowd assembled to witness the play. He is assisted by his father, Mr. 'They Say So,' and the rapidity with which these two mountebanks make converts to their jugglery, is quite pitiful, yet nevertheless amusing. The first scene will continue for some weeks, and will be succeeded by another, quite different. The 2d scene will be one of silence; it will be shown a little longer however, than the one mentioned by the author of the Apocryphe, i. his rapacious visions. After this the 2d scene will open and a few actors appear termed 'feelers.' Their business will be to take soundings, and ascertain how large a portion have been gulled by the delusion of the two first scenes. The 4th scene will consist of a class of actors who descended from the ancient aristocracy. They will appear very indifferent—'Only have a small order.'—'Can buy only a few thousand lbs.,' and end off by saying that, 'Now is the only chance, as wool cannot be much called for, and will scarcely sell at any price!' By this time the trap is well set, and the bait smells rank in the nostrils of the majority of wool growers, and naught remains but to wait until the farmer is some pushed for money, and half compelled to sell at any sacrifice, and the curtains rise, and a horde of agents now set the 5th scene in the drama, viz. take the wool from the producer at their own prices and leave them to become dupes again, as soon as they have fairly got able to run into another pitfall, a twelve-month afterwards.

In the January number of the *Wool Grower*, we published an array of statistical facts which are incontrovertible, and which argue that wool cannot be worth any less than, than last year. We would not hold out false colors, nor knowingly mislead any man on a question of so much importance. But in the name of justice and reason we ask, why should good Merino wool bring from 55 to 60 cents? If it will if the grower will hold it at these figures and sternly demand it. When wheat is worth \$2 per bushel, corn \$1, oats 50 cts., and beef from \$8 to \$9 per hundred, we candidly think that wool should bring the figures above named.

Let the grower remember, that our manufacturers need 71,000,000 lbs., to supply their machinery yearly, and that this amount fails to supply one-half of the amount called for by our yearly consumption. Of this 71,000,000 lbs. of wool we only grow 65,000,000 lbs. Hence it is seen that we grow only three-fourths of what we manufacture, and only one-third of what we consume. The entire production of all the wool producing regions of the globe, now amounts to a deficiency, without a resort to cotton and old rags.—The higher prices now paid for labor, in England, France, and Germany, in consequence of the emigration to Australia and America, has caused a rise in their woolen fabrics, and hence must tend to favor the price of the raw material everywhere. It is now generally admitted that these nations have not any old unexhausted stocks of goods, and but a slight surplus of new.—We have nothing to fear, but much to hope from that quarter. Our manufacturers have barely sufficient to last them until the new crop is ready for them.

Any depression that may have occurred in the prices of wools, during the fall and winter months, was attributable to the stringency of the money market, rather than to a fall in the staple. In consequence of the fearful mania of building thousands of railroads, upon paper credit, the more prudent bankers deemed it best to restrict their issues and call in their loans. This was followed by others, and the general consequence was a scarcity of money. This for a time affected prices, but it was a wholesome and needed restraint, and should be so considered. The result will prove, that when the wool clip is thrown upon the market, our banks being in a sound and healthy condition, will be ready to furnish ample means to gather up this large item—the product of American industry at a cost of some \$55,000,000. We confidently predict will be the case, if wool growers do not suffer themselves to be duped by these hocus-pecus operators.

## WASHINGTON, May 18.

House.—Mr. Banks said, that from the almost united voice of the people of Massachusetts, including those who represented he was constrained to oppose the Nebraska and Kansas bill. He was followed by Miller, of Miss., in support of the bill, and Parker, of Ind., and Peckham, of New York, in opposition.